

The Rockland Gazette.

Saturday, October 4, 1862.

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S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 133 Broadway, New York, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the rates required by us.

"Emancipation" the only Sound Basis of "Reconstruction."

One of the most remarkable developments in connection with the war has been the bitter, intense and vindictive hatred which has been found to exist at the South toward the people of the North. This hatred, so deep-rooted and malignant in its nature and so spiteful and vindictive in its manifestations, has no counterpart at the North. Our soldiers and our people look upon the dialysis masses of the seceding States as rebels and traitors, who have violated a solemn compact, assailed the very foundation of our government with all our political rights and privileges, and they look upon them as an enemy who are to be crushed and conquered on the field at all hazards and at any sacrifice. But beyond this there is no deep-rooted animosity—no personal enmity. Let the Southern forces lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the government which they have attempted to destroy, and there is no feeling in the breasts of the Northern people which would prevent them from living with the masses of the South under one government in peace and good citizenship. Consequently, it has been a matter of surprise to Northern men to find such intensity of animosity at the South, and especially to see human beings, to all outward appearance ladies, exhibit the malignity and bitterness of very *schelds* in the expression of hatred and contempt for the "Yankees."

And we may well pause here to mark the great difference in female character exhibited by the women of the North and those of the South in this contest. The Northern woman goes to the hospital, the camp, the field, as an angel of mercy—the messenger of a humanity wider than all nationalities and superior to all enmities, and a wounded woman finds at her hands the same ministry of mercy which she would give to her brother. But the Southern lady—she looks on the soldier of war, as she passes him, with spiteful glances or even scornful taunts, and cannot restrain her inhuman hatred over the dying Union soldier. The women of the North have performed a noble service in this war—sending their sons and brothers and husbands to the contest with prayers and blessings, and working with busy hands and true hearts to secure the comfort of our soldiers in health, and to alleviate their sufferings when sick and wounded. But the women of the South have occupied themselves with nursing hatred and pouring forth revilings. We may well be proud of the page in the history of this time which shall record the deeds of the loyal women of the North.

This Southern hatred of the North is so deep and implacable that we may well ask ourselves whether it will be possible for the two sections to live together again in peace and harmony under one government. We heard an intelligent army officer, not long since, express the opinion that, from what he knew of the bitter hatred towards the North in the ranks of the rebels and among the Southern people, it would be impossible to restore "the Union as it was" between the two sections. A Union which would be worth possessing must be a Union of the people, and unless we could obtain this, it was useless to talk about a reconstruction. He did not believe this possible, such was the hate and resentment toward the North, and the determination never to be connected with us again, and he thought that when we had by force of arms compelled the rebels to acknowledge our ability to whip them, we should "let them go," on such terms as the government might prescribe. We dissent entirely from this doctrine, as to ending the war on any other terms than the unconditional acknowledgment of the authority of the government by the rebels, but this shows the impression which was produced by a knowledge of the intensity of the Southern hate of the North in the case of this officer.

Now this Southern hatred is due to two causes. First, it is with a great proportion of the Southern whites attributable to the gross falsehoods with which they have been stuffed by the other portion. They have been led to believe that the North is waging a Fenian war of oppression and subjugation against them; and this is due to the wholesale lying charges which have been systematically propagated against the North among the poor whites of the South, and which, owing to the police system of burning Northern newspapers and inventing truth-telling Northern citizens with gratuitous apparel of tar and cotton, which prevailed at the South, there was no opportunity to contradict. The hatred which has been based upon these falsehoods will be extinguished when the falsehoods have been exposed and the people who have been gulled by them are allowed to see for themselves.

Secondly, this hatred is due to the determined implacability of the Southern slave-holding aristocracy. For many years they have been ruling the country, but the time came when they could rule it no longer. They saw their political power about to be broken, and that the career of the "peculiar institution" was about to be checked. They knew that slavery must therefore be maintained, instead of ruling in the councils of the nation. They could no longer control the government, and they sought to destroy it. They are fighting for slavery—without slavery they are nothing—without slavery, they as a class, must cease to exist. The masses of the North are, of necessity, and by the inevitable momentum of our free institutions, opposed to slavery, and they hate us for this. Their enmity to the North does not result from ignorance—they understood the position of affairs quite well enough to make such a supposition impossible.

Now, how is this Southern animosity to be reconciled? Is it possible that the Southern States can be compelled to re-enter the Union, in just the position they were in before the rebellion—that the same men who ruled Southern councils then shall rule them in the reconstruction, and that slavery shall be just where it was? We know it is not; but suppose it were, and what hope would there be of reconciling Southern hatred? None. The same causes for hatred would exist, and it is fully to be supposed that harmony could be obtained under such circumstances.

Is there a remedy, then, for Southern hatred—an emollient that shall reduce the inflammation of Southern enmity and restore—not the "Union as it was," but the Union as it should be? We think there is—one, and only one. The remedy is EMANCIPATION. Slavery cannot exist as it was—Southern aristocracy cannot exist as it was, and the Union be reconstructed and perpetuated in harmony. The South must

be "born again," or it cannot be saved. Emancipation is the only radical remedy of Southern slavery, which shall fit the South to become a great and glorious half of a great and united nation. With the root of bitterness exterminated, the bitterness itself will cease. If, when the war ends, slavery shall have been already ended, the South must begin her life anew. The power of the dominating slave-holding aristocracy over the poor whites will have been destroyed, for it will be an aristocracy no longer. First, the negroes will have been emancipated. Second, the poor whites will have been emancipated, and will at once be brought to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. Lastly, the slaveholders themselves will be emancipated. Forced to new resources, and a new system, they will gradually put off the old prejudice and enmity, and bury it in the grave of the past. They will be united to the North by common interests, the South will gradually become united to us in feeling, and the reconstruction of the Union will be accomplished on the only basis on which permanent peace and union can be effected.

Says Horace Greeley, in an article in the last number of the *Continental Monthly*—
The issue of our present struggle must be Emancipation or Emancipation. And, assuming it to be Emancipation, the hate wherewith the North is regarded at the South would soon die out. New social and industrial relations and interests, new activities, new ambitions, would speedily effect all partial restrictions of our people. The late slaveholders, having ceased to be such, would no longer be controlled by the impulses nor plastic to the influences which impelled them to rush upon the South. They would find that the final result of the rapid peopling of their section by immigration from the North and from Europe, and the consequent increase in current value of the lands, timber, mines, water-power, etc., of their section, new avenues to wealth, new incentives to activity and energy. Slaves' rebellion engulfed the greater part of Western Massachusetts; but ten years passed, and it had sunk into a mere tradition. In a similar manner, the South would be brought to the French Republic than any Southern State now is to a restoration of the Union; yet La Vendee soon after responded meekly to the conscriptions of Napoleon. War alienates and unites; but Peace speedily re-links the golden chain of mutual interests, and all is kindly again.

Let Slavery disappear, and all incentive to alienation or bitterness between the North and the South will have vanished. God has made them for parts of the same country; their diverse topographies, climates, productions, render them the natural complement of each other. The cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., of the South will be largely exchanged, as of years ago, for the manufactures, machinery, and implements of the North: the former gradually learning to supply her own essential wants to an extent hitherto unknown; but the rapid increase of her population, industry, and wealth, will render her a wider and steadier market for the products of the latter and of Europe than she has ever yet been. The South will soon realize that the death of Slavery has awakened true hearts to secure the comfort of our soldiers in health, and to alleviate their sufferings when sick and wounded. But the women of the South have occupied themselves with nursing hatred and pouring forth revilings. We may well be proud of the page in the history of this time which shall record the deeds of the loyal women of the North.

The Death of Mr. Hills—Letter of the U. S. Consul.

The following letter from the U. S. Consul at St. John, N. B., has been handed us, with a request to publish it:

UNITED STATES CONSUL,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,
September 26, 1862.
MR. W. M. LEAS—Dear Sir:—You can assure your correspondents in Rockland, Maine, on my authority, that the unfortunate difficulty which resulted in the death of Capt. W. H. Hills, had not the remotest connection with the flag under which he sailed, and did not grow out of any quarrel or discussion concerning his nationality. The testimony before the coroner places the matter beyond a question.

Yours truly,
J. Q. HOWARD, U. S. Consul.
Mr. Howard may be entirely correct, but certainly the published "testimony" before the coroner's jury (such as we have seen, at least) does not seem to settle anything "beyond question." We have seen no evidence to justify a confident belief that Mr. Hills was deceived and murdered by the secessionists, nor to place the matter beyond a reasonable doubt that such was not the case. The matter seems to us to be yet in the dark. A thorough investigation should be had when the case comes to trial, and until then judgment should be suspended.—Capt. James believes that Mr. Hills's death was the result of a plot to entrap and murder him, by the crew of the secession brig and some of their sympathizers among the crews of the population of St. John. Of this he had no evidence, though it was not at all improbable. The U. S. Consul announces that "beyond a question" there was no connection between the violent death of Mr. Hills and the enmity entertained against him by the secession rabble; but we think he must lack the evidence to justify so positive a conclusion. The meagre account of contradictory evidence at the coroner's inquest published in the St. John paper which we saw, was certainly not enough to justify any definite conclusion on the part of the reader. If Mr. Howard is in possession of evidence of so conclusive a character as to "place the matter beyond a question," he would have done well to send it to the community who feel the deepest interest in the matter, that they might, from seeing the "testimony" themselves, have received the assurance which, under the circumstances, Mr. Howard's assertion does not fully convey.

With regard to Mr. Howard's connection with the matter, our neighbor, the *Free Press* says:—
"We are pained to say that we have heard, that Mr. Howard did not take so much interest in the matter as he ought, and acted more as if he would rather shrink his duty than perform it. We are told that even citizens of St. John expressed their surprise and indignation at his lack of interest in the affair or want of courage to face it. An American citizen in a foreign port is first subjected to insult and threats of violence because he is a free man, and then, after he has been insulted and threatened, and has been cruelly murdered, the American consul at that port is informed of the circumstances, but all the trouble he takes is to look in upon the coroner's inquest for a few minutes, and the next day he is in the above item, giving an opinion before the matter comes to trial."

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.—The cylinder mill of Bibbee & Marble's powder mills, at Camden, blew up on Monday morning at about half-past five. This mill is carried by water power and is run only in the night when the workmen are away. One of the men was going down to shut the gate, when the mill exploded, and was about twenty rods from the building, but strange to say, was not injured at all. It contained at the time of the explosion about fifteen hundred pounds of powder, in an unblended state.

MR. M. S. Whiting, of San Francisco, formerly a resident of this place, has been nominated for the State Senate from the former city, by the Union administration party.

The residents of the 13th Division of the 5th District of this State under the Internal Revenue Act, will observe the notice of the Assistant Assessor in our columns, and that some change has been made in the town of Camden from that published in the *Democrat*.

Seventy-five persons who were employed in the Allegheny arsenal, at the time of the explosion, are known to have been killed.

Accident on the Bath Stage Line.

The Portland Press of Tuesday has the following account of the accident which happened to one of the coaches of the Rockland and Bath stage line last Monday:

"Yesterday forenoon, as the Rockland stage, with eighteen passengers, drawn by six horses, was crossing the bridge over the Sheepscot river at Wiscasset, and when near the edge of the channel, a span of the bridge gave away—about thirty feet in length—and the vehicle with all its living freight was precipitated, among falling timbers, to the waters below, a perpendicular descent of not less than fifteen feet. The bolt connecting the body of the coach with the forward axle-tree, drew out, leaving the horses and forward wheels on the standing portions of the bridge, and the driver—Mr. Weeks—by holding on to the reins, was drawn from the box, and thus escaped an unpleasant plunge. The coach body, with nine persons in the inside, and an equal number upon the outside, with a large lot of heavy luggage, brought up in the water, upon its side. Fortunately it was dead weight, and the carriage, striking upon the edge of the channel, was not entirely submerged, but rather promiscuously scattered, and some of them went to the bottom where the water was eight or ten feet deep. If the bolt had been drawn out, when it gave way, it was done without preliminary warning."

The accident occurred on the long bridge, between the draw and the Wiscasset side. It is said that a section of the bridge had been repaired this year, though not that part where the accident occurred. It is also stated that the section of the bridge between the Island and Edgcomb is in a bad condition and requires immediate attention. Until the bridge is thoroughly repaired the route will be over the Sheepscot Bridge.

The Temperance Meetings.

Arrangements have been made by a committee of the Sons of Temperance in this city for Mr. CANNELL to speak at the Congregational Church on Saturday evening, at 7-1/2 o'clock, and at the First Baptist Church, on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. We trust that our citizens will generally avail themselves of the opportunity to hear this eloquent temperance advocate, and they may be assured that they will be well repaid for their attendance. A collection will be taken up in behalf of the State Temperance Alliance, at each meeting, and we trust that our citizens will contribute liberally to enable the Alliance to keep Mr. CANNELL in the field.

The new block erected on the site of the Palmer Block (which was destroyed by fire last June), is now rapidly approaching completion. The building is of wood, three stories in height, and the front is very handsomely finished in imitation of iron and freestone, adding much to the appearance of the street. The block contains four stories, and is owned by Messrs Wood & Sons, C. G. Moffitt and Dr. Frye.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. CHAS. A. LEBY, of this city, has been appointed to the post of Assistant Superintendent of the State Reform School. We do not think a better choice could have been made, as Mr. Leby's long experience as a teacher, and his natural faculty for interesting and disciplining youth, and securing their attachment, make him especially qualified for such a position.

We resume this week the publication of the very interesting and valuable series of papers by Dr. DeLaski, upon the "Ancient Great Glacier of the Penobscot Bay." None of our readers should overlook these articles, and any person who reads them must become interested in the remarkable phenomenon to the interpretation of which Dr. DeLaski has given so much study and attention.

A DOLLAR THAT PAID WELL.—One of the best scannable enterprises, now before the public, is that of the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist*. He has secured for his subscribers fine colored editions of two splendid maps of localities of great interest. One of these covering a space of more than ten square feet, shows the entire State of Virginia so completely that every county, town, city, village, river, brook, mountain, hill, and principal road, is readily found. It also embraces the principal parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The other map, covering about 15 square feet, gives all the Southern or Slave States, including Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and all south of them. Though not so minute as the map of Virginia, this shows all the counties, principal towns, rivers, etc., of the Southern States. Any person subscribing now for the *Agriculturist*, is presented with a choice of the above two maps. In addition to this, every new subscriber for 1863, (Vol. 22) receives the *Agriculturist* for the rest of the year without charge. We have long received the *Agriculturist*, and can testify to its merits. Every number is well illustrated, and contains a very large amount of really useful, practical, reliable information for the farmer, the gardener, and the household, including a very interesting department for the little ones. No one can fail to get many dollars worth of useful hints from a volume of the *Agriculturist*, while the maps now are so much extra. We have sent two copies of the paper so far to get both maps.—Send for the paper on our recommendation, or if you prefer, send a dime for a single copy, and examine it for yourself. The address of the Publisher is ORANGE JUDD, 41 Park Row, New-York.

A remarkable meteoric light was observed by many persons on Tuesday evening, in the eastern sky, lasting perhaps two or three seconds.

MR. W. A. STANT, a graduate of Tufts College in the class of '62, who has many friends in this city, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, as pastor of the Universalist Society at Groton Junction, Mass., on Wednesday last week.

LAUNCHED.—At Rockport (Camden) schooner Eagle, 160 tons, from the yard of Master A. S. Ellis, double deck, a staunch well finished vessel, owned by the builder and Capt. Wm. M. Piper, who will command her.

LAUNCHED.—At Rockport (Camden) 24th Sept., from the yard of Master John Pascal, a double deck schooner of 250 tons, owned by Carleton, Norwood & Co., called the Kate Carleton, built of oak and blackhearted, of superior model and workmanship.

The fine new ship of 1200 tons, which is being built here by Messrs. N. A. Farwell, Francis Cobb, and others, is nearly completed and will be launched in two or three weeks.

The 20th Maine regiment, which is in Porter's division, was in the vicinity of the battle field at Antietam, as a reserve.

PEACE DEMANDS OF THE REBELS.—The last December number of De Bow's Review, the great organ of the slave-holders, has an earnest article entitled, "What of the Confederacy—the Present and the Future?" The writer says:— "We can propose no terms, but we must demand them. We copy the following:— "Much valuable property of our citizens has been destroyed or stolen and carried off by the invaders; this should be accounted for, and the invaders should be made to pay for it. The Yankees were shrewd enough to cheat us out of the navy, but we must have half of the war vessels and naval armament in possession of the North at the commencement of this war. We should enter into no commercial alliance or complicity with them, but to assume the entire control of our commercial policy and regulations with them, to be modified at our own discretion and pleasure. They have closed against all navigation and trade on the coast of the North, and we must have it in our right to carry on our commerce as we see fit. The navigation of these streams as may best conform to our own interests. It cannot be expected that we should permit the free navigation of the Lower Mississippi, to the West after they have closed against us above, without the most stringent regulations. There is no palliation in the pretense that the blockade above was a war measure; they cannot so easily deceive us when it comes to the lower Mississippi, hence they have forfeited all right to free navigation as a peace measure. If, then, permission be given to the free States of the West to navigate the Lower Mississippi, it should be under such restrictions as to afford a commensurate return to the confederacy, and the strictest rules regulating the ingress and egress of passengers, officers and hands."

The West is learning as how to do without her commerce with the South, and we shall soon have a plentiful supply among our own people. An absolute separation from all the North, with the sole and independent control of all regulations with the people, are our best and safest terms of peace."

These are certainly explicit. It will be seen they amount to secession, with the consent on our part that the confederates shall do what they please with us afterward. They do not profess to desire our subjugation—but they simply calculate upon kicking us out of their domains, and then kicking us about as they please ever after. Pleasant prospect! As to the territorial extent of the confederacy, the writer says, the region to the North, including Delaware, must be taken in, and Kansas must be "conquered and confiscated," and "transformed into a slave State of the confederacy." The announcement with regard to citizenship, which we copy below, will interest the countrymen of Generals Corcoran and Sigel.

All foreigners save those now resident in the South are to be excluded from citizenship and office. With the exception of these, and after that time, no more votes should be allowed, and no more offices be held except by native-born citizens of the confederacy. The naturalization law of the old government has proved of little benefit to the Southern State. While our Southern adopted citizens have proven themselves reliable, faithful and patriotic, and in the hour of our need have shown themselves true to the Union, the North, on the other hand, has shown itself unworthy of the trust reposed in it. The North, under the influence of the spirit of rapine, murder and destruction against the South. Hereafter, then, we can and will make no distinction between the Yankee and the foreigner, but both must necessarily be excluded from the privilege of citizenship in this Confederacy."

A Border State View.

We have long ago expressed the conviction that slavery in this country is doomed; and the advent of this proclamation we can scarce consider, under the circumstances, as hastening its end. Perfectly and as the cotton States have shown their willingness to extend their generous spirit they have shown in the fight has, little by little, until the sympathies of the world at large; until left alone as its special champion, and in the hour of our need, the South has shown itself unworthy of the trust reposed in it. The North, on the other hand, has shown itself unworthy of the trust reposed in it. The North, under the influence of the spirit of rapine, murder and destruction against the South. Hereafter, then, we can and will make no distinction between the Yankee and the foreigner, but both must necessarily be excluded from the privilege of citizenship in this Confederacy."

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From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29.—The steambark Canopus arrived this morning with the 148th N. Y. Regiment. They go to Suffolk to-day.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MAGRUE.
The *Richmond Examiner* of the 26th inst., says that Gen. Magrue, with 10,000 men, is at Glasgow Junction, and that Gen. Rousseau has gone to meet him.

The Norfolk Union regards the defeat of Gen. Dragg's army as certain, and says that there are 200,000 Federal troops between Nashville and Louisville.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT RICHMOND.
Sargen-Gen. Moore reports that the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals since their organization to be 99,508 of these 9774 have been furnished, 2341 have been discharged, and 7003 have died. At the Clinchburg hospital there were received 24,805 of which 2033 died. At the Winter hospital the number received was 22,574, of which 1271 died. The whole number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals was 117,170. Here is in Richmond the smallest number of deaths occurred in the hospitals superintended by the ladies.

ALL QUIET AT SUFFOLK.
An army officer from Suffolk this forenoon reports all quiet in that neighborhood, and says that no immediate attack from the rebels is anticipated at present.

RETURN OF THE METAMORA.
The flag of true blue Metamora returned from Aiken's Landing without accomplishing her intended mission. She brings down Surge-General Johnston, but not one of our prisoners, nearly 300 are on the way to Aiken's Landing, and 700 more are at Richmond ready to come as soon as the Government sends on the required documents.

A SIGNIFICANT REMOR.
The *Charleston Mercury* of the 25th inst., says there are grounds for believing that the Federal army is preparing to make a movement on Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad river. Pickens Island is now occupied by a large body of troops.

VARIOUS MATTERS.
The Salt bill has passed the Virginia Legislature. A bill has passed the Confederate Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue copper coins of the denomination of 5, 10 and 25 cents, to the amount of five millions of dollars, and appropriating \$200,000 to carry them into effect.

The death of Capt. George W. Allen of Richmond, from wounds received at Malvern Hill, is reported.

The Postage stamp Difficulty.

The following circular has been issued by the Post-office Department:—
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.

Sir:—The recent demand by the public for postage stamps, and the consequent depression with regard to the sale of the stamps, has caused the Department to take steps to meet the demand, and the Department is now dependent upon the daily manufacture to meet the requirements of the public. The stamps must therefore be restricted to such as may be needed by the public for prepayment of postage, the ordinary demand at any office being the guide.

And inasmuch as the undervalued use of postage stamps as a circulating medium has caused or caused to be in a greater or less degree, and all persons, taking advantage of that circumstance, have put into circulation stamps which have evidently been used for prepayment of postage, and not for the purpose of prepayment of postage, it is hereby ordered that any stamp placed in a post-office for mailing which may be covered with a stamp at all sold or defaced, or which has apparently been used in payment of postage. Such letters will be sent at once to the dead letter office.

This Department has repeatedly, by special letters and official announcements, declaring its opposition to the sale and use of postage stamps for a currency, foreseeing the results of such a course on the part of the public.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1.—Gen. Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Sheppardstown with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them near Sheppardstown, and drove them to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon dislodged out by the artillery. His loss was two men wounded. The rebels had one man killed and two wounded. A lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

Very few rebel prisoners are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being captured between that place and Martinsburg. The work of reconstructing the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly progressing, and will be completed tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana 27th, has arrived.

The Victoria, from San Francisco, and the Cuba, from Mobile, had arrived at Havana with 1300 bales of cotton.

Rains continued, but the sickness was abating. The gunboat Duane had arrived at Havana. With the sick and wounded, and a number of prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

The Retreat of Gen. Morgan.

Reliable advices from Louisville today report that after Gen. Buell had turned over the command of the Army of the Ohio to Gen. Thomas, he was reinstated by the authorities at Washington, upon the request of Gen. Thomas and all the Major-Generals of divisions.

It is understood that Gen. Morgan with his forces will reach the Ohio on Thursday or Friday. His loss in the retreat has been trifling. He has saved his trains.

Admiral at New Orleans.
New York, Oct. 1.—New Orleans advices per steamer Creole state that the guerrilla bands are quite bold and harass Federal vessels greatly. Admiral Farragut had organized a naval police of four to five hundred men which were cruising day and night in the river. Each boat carried a howitzer and a full crew, well armed. One of these boats captured a well loaded guerrilla, who made a spirited resistance, losing four or five men.

FROM EUROPE.

By Canadian steamship Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool 18th and Queenstown 10th, off Cape Race on Saturday, Sept. 27th we have five days later news from Europe. The news from America had caused considerable stir in England, and was considered very disastrous for the North. The news, however, admitted that the Federal troops fought with courage, but argued that our government is on the verge of destruction. The excitement in the jute and hemp market had subsided. It is reported that three of the most active soldiers in the North are now held to the Confederates, and that among the vessels which are being built for them in England is a large iron plated ram. Cotton at Liverpool was 1-24 lower for American and 24 for other kinds. Breadstuffs quiet and irregular.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.—Elphinstone O. Gross of Orford, Me., now bravely fighting the battles of his country in the 1st Mass. Cavalry regiment, is out of a family of soldiers. His great grandfather served through the Revolution, his grandfather was in the war of 1812, one uncle was in the Mexican war, another in the 24th Maine regiment, and his father, who was a soldier in the 1st Mass. Cavalry, is now Lieut. in the 26th regiment.—Bangor Whig.

FIRE.—A wooden building on Warren street, Portland, owned by Mr. George Heath, and occupied by him as a soap and candle factory, was totally destroyed with nearly all its contents, on Tuesday night last. The building cost about \$500, and was insured for \$250. There was also insurance on the stock, which will probably cover that loss.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Timothy Day, employed in a saw mill at Bangor, was instantly killed on Friday night last, by becoming entangled in the belt of the main drum. He was drawn through a space of about three inches between the drum and the floor, and of course was instantly jammed all to a jelly.

A special despatch from Washington to a Philadelphia paper says that rumors are in circulation that an attack had been commenced on Fort Morgan, below Mobile, by the Union fleet.

TROOPS FURNISHED BY MAINE.—Maine is among the few States that have entirely filled the quotas of troops demanded by the call of the President for 300,000 men. Under the first call Maine was asked for 7000 men. Within six weeks she forwarded five new regiments of 1000 each and sent 2500 recruits to the old regiments—thus going 500 beyond the demand. Under the last call, Maine sent 1000 men. She has now sent 10,000 men to the Union army, and has furnished 10,000 men to the defense of the Union and the Constitution. We derive these facts and figures from an authentic source.—Bangor Journal.

REMOVAL OF PEACE.—The stories about propositions for peace on the part of the South probably have their rise, says the Boston Advertiser, from the scheme thrown out in the rebel Congress by Mr. Foote. That scheme served only to show that there was a disposition to take advantage of any decent opportunity for proposing a cessation of hostilities. On this slender basis a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer has exercised his imagination, until he has struck out the following as very nearly the terms to be proposed:—

"The loyal States are to take all the territory of the seceding States, Kentucky and Maryland, and make them free or slave States, as may best please them. The cotton States are to be permitted to have a Congress of their own to regulate their own domestic affairs, in all other things to be again one and inseparable people; for defensive and offensive operations against other countries to be a unity; in all matters of postal and revenue service to be the same as heretofore."

They plugging themselves to return all government property as they found it. They, in addition to have a separate Congress to regulate their peculiar institutions, to be permitted Senators and Representatives in our Congress in such numbers as their white populations entitles them."

THE MURDER IN STRONG.—The Lewiston Journal says that a man named Lawrence Doyle has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered the Libby girl in Strong. Doyle was a hired man of the girl's father, an Irishman of thirty years of age. There are circumstances which throw suspicion upon Doyle as having had something to do with this horrible murder. It is stated that he does not satisfactorily account for his whereabouts on the day of the murder. His clothing on which spots were found, and which is now undergoing analysis.

FIRE IN LINCOLNVILLE.—A MAN PROBABLY BURNED.—Two large barns containing fifty tons of hay, and a large quantity of grain, belonging to Mr. Drankwater of Lincolnville, were, with the sheds adjoining, nearly destroyed on Thursday morning of last week, as we learn from the Belfast Age, and from remains found, there is little doubt that some stranger who slept on the hay, was burned to death.

THE REBEL TAX BILL.—The following, which is the principal section of the rebel tax act, is certainly simple enough to satisfy the most severe critic:—
"That on the first day of January, 1863, there shall be levied and assessed on each person resident in the Confederate States, for the support of the government and the defense of the country the following tax, to wit:—One-fifth the value of all the wheat, corn, rice, rye, oats, peas, beans, lentils, peas, beans, barley, hay, wool, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, sugar, molasses, and tobacco, produced by him in this State during the previous calendar year; also one-fifth of the value of the increase for the preceding calendar year of the horses, asses, cattle, sheep and swine; and also one-fifth of the profits made in the preceding calendar year by the feeding of swine, sheep, cattle, or oxen; also, one-fifth of each person's yearly income for the preceding calendar year, from all sources whatsoever, except from the sources heretofore described, and except from the interest on Confederate bonds, certificates or Treasury notes: Provided, That tax so levied and assessed shall be due and payable on the last day of April, 1863: Provided, further, That foreigners resident within the Confederate States shall not be required to pay, except from the aforesaid articles produced by or for them, or from incomes or profits derived from business conducted by them within those States; nor shall any tax be levied upon the produce of residents during whose years is less than \$500; nor shall any tax be levied upon the income of residents whose total value of such income is less than \$500."

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN BRENDA AYRES. The Fourth of July was patriotically celebrated by the Americans resident and temporarily present in Buenos Ayres, who assembled at the office of Mr. Helmer, at 1151 Broadway, New York. Eloquent speeches were made by Mr. Kirk, American Minister to the Argentine Republic, and Mr. Hopkins. All the American captains in

The Rockland Gazette

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Office, No. 5, Custom House Block, (Up Stairs),
Are prepared at all times to execute all kinds of

PRINTING!

The attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and all others in want of Printing is invited to this Establishment, which contains

The Largest and Best Assortment of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

JOB TYPE,

Together with

Approved Machine Presses,

adapted for speed, durability and beauty of execution, presenting, with

LOW PRICES

Extra Inducements for Patrons.

It is our aim, by the prompt and faithful execution of all orders, the superior character and style of every description of work, the judicious and tasteful selection of new type, the adoption of all

Valuable Inventions & Improvements,

as they may occur, to rank second to no other Printing Establishment in this section of the State.

Among the varieties of work which we are prepared to execute, are

Business and Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Ball Tickets,
Handbills,
Show-Bills,
Programmes,
Bill-Heads,
Bills of Fare,
Way Bills,
Envelopes,
Circulars,

Manufacturers' Tags,
Labels of all kinds.
Order Books,
Bank Checks,
Bank Books,
Blank Notes,
Bills of Lading,
Insurance Policies,
Toilet Papers,
Wood Bills,
Hay Bills,
Milk Bills.

Book and Pamphlet Printing
For which we have every facility, and which will be attended to promptly, and executed correctly.

PRINTING IN COLORS.

GOLD, SILVER, CRIMSON,
and other

Colors of Bronze Work,
And all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Work in the Printing line that may be required.

Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to price and style.

J. PORTER & SON,
No. 5 Custom House Block, (Up Stairs),
Over J. C. LORRY & SON'S, Hardware Store.
Rockland, April 3, 1882.

Ladies and Gentlemen

HAIR WORK.

A new and full assortment which will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

—ALSO—
MRS. HARRIS'S
GREAT DISCOVERY EUREKA.

The Eureka, is a Spanish preparation, which will change gray, light or red hair, to black, in ten or fifteen days, without loss of color or hair. For sale by

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Particular attention paid to cutting Boys and Misses Hair.

PERFUMERY

of all descriptions for sale at this establishment.

Sunburnt Salve,

which for sale at this establishment and by Druggists generally. For sale by

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American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington,
(under the Act of 1857).

76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries, in all cases of Invention, and to prosecute the same to the end of the term of years for which they are granted. He also examines and reports on the novelty of inventions, and prepares and prosecutes applications for Letters Patent in all cases of Invention, and to prosecute the same to the end of the term of years for which they are granted. He also examines and reports on the novelty of inventions, and prepares and prosecutes applications for Letters Patent in all cases of Invention, and to prosecute the same to the end of the term of years for which they are granted.

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Rockland, Dec. 25, 1880.

IRON AND STEEL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED
and for sale as low as the lowest, at the Rockland,
Rockland, May 1, 1882.

DR. T. L. ESTABROOK,

CITY PHYSICIAN,
Office, Pillsbury's New Block,
BOSTON.

Dr. Estabrook will be pleased to attend to all calls with respect to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. Particular attention given to diseases of the eye and ear.

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Hay Bills,
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FIRE!! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

HAVING removed the balance of my Stock
saved from the fire, fire, to the

STORE NEXT EAST OF THE EXPRESS OFFICE, ON
Lime Rock Street.

I shall be pleased to have my friends and the public generally call and examine the same before making their purchase.

Cloths, Ready-Made Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
As I desire to close out the entire lot previous to
September 10th.

Remember the Place,
Lime Rock Street,
Next to Express Office.

C. G. MOFFITT,
Rockland, June 24, 1882.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

No charge Unless Successful.

Application in person or by letter to
CHARLES A. MILLER,
ROCKLAND, MAINE.

Office in Wilson & White's Block,
Rockland, June 24, 1882.

N. B. Pension Claims should be presented immediately. REFERENCES—Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., Hon. Albert C. Smith, Hon. James C. Hilditch, Hon. A. J. Fernald, Hon. E. C. Smith, Hon. John L. Hodson, Col. E. K. Harlow, Maj. Geo. H. T. Hilditch.

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REST FOR THE WEARY!

ANDERSON'S
SPRING BED BOTTOM

Patented October 18th, 1881.

This desirable mechanical arrangement has now been in use a sufficient length of time to show that it gives an

entirely new and improved method of supporting the body in a comfortable and healthy position. It is a simple and effective device, and is adapted to all kinds of beds.

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